

military commandant and chief governor of the territory prior to the making California independent having been informed when the news was received that was with Mexico had begun. On January 15, 1847, Fremont concluded with the Mexican articles of capitulation, which ended the war in California, and he was appointed by the government to be the first United States' Mountain general Stephen W. Kearny, with a small force of United States Dragoons, had arrived, and a compact and military alliance had been formed between the two. Fremont's forces had arrived to conquer the country and organize a government. Fremont recognized Stockton's authority, and refused to obey the orders of General Kearny, his superior in the regular army. In the spring of 1848, orders from Washington came to Fremont to return to the States. He took his forces out for the United States overland. Fremont accompanied him and was treated throughout the journey with deliberate disregard. He reached Sacramento, on July 1, 1848, and was put under arrest, and sent to the Adjutant General at Washington. He arrived there on September 16, and demanded a speedy trial. A court martial was held from November 2, 1847, to January 31, 1848, and it found him guilty of treason, and that he was a traitor, and he was sentenced to be confined to a penitentiary for life. He was sentenced to a prison for life, and was condemned to death. The bushes men of Washington loudly demanded that the Atkinson bill, which had been pending in the House for months, be passed promptly, and substantially in its present form, so that their demand certainly is not an unreasonable one.

## FOR THE ELECTIONS BILL.

WHAT NATIONAL AND STATE CONVENTIONS HAVE DECLARED.

NO DOUBT AS TO THE VIEWS OF REPUBLICANS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY ON THE NEEDS OF A FAIR AND FREE VOTE NORTH AS WELL AS SOUTH.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, July 13.—At this time, when the bill to amend the National election laws is resting in the balance, held by a Republican senatorial caucus, it may not be amiss to recall some of the deliberate expressions of the Republican party in its conventions, State as well as National. This may seem to be all more pertinent because a popular convention of any party is usually the best exponent of the views of the party on public questions, as good, at least, as a majority in either branch of Congress. And no loyal member of his party, whether in the House or the Senate, can gainsay the statement that the pledges and declarations of a National Convention of his party are binding upon him; may, even the President chosen by a party feels in a manner bound by such pledges and obligations, especially when they have been so many times repeated as to have become party doctrine, so to speak. While the pending bill, if enacted into law, will be of general application, and while it will work much-needed reform in many Congress districts north of Mason and Dixon's line, the Democratic party—which, as a party, seems to be opposed to fair elections anywhere and everywhere—chooses to insist that it is a measure aimed at "the people of the South." The southern Democrats who pride about "the people of the South" do not even stop to consider what the word "people" signifies—but that aside. When Congress and a constitutional number of states, through the Republican party, conferred the right of suffrage upon the negroes, they became jointly bound in equity to see that that right was preserved and maintained. For years the Republican party in platform declarations has declared that it should be preserved, defended and maintained, and yet, now, when it is proposed to pass a bill which shall guarantee that right to the colored Republican in the South and at the same time secure a fair, honest expression of the will of the Northern voter—Democrat as well as Republican—it is whispered that one or two or three Republican Senators propose "to rise above party" and look down one of the ladders by which they climbed to the high places which they now occupy and adorn. If this rumor be well founded, it means that one, or two or three men are traitors to their party and stand ready to reject the pledges which they in common with other Republicans made in 1865 and in many other years.

ELECTED UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM THE NEW STATE.

Baving bought in 1847 the rich Mariposa estate—the title to which was decided in his favor in 1855 by the United States Supreme Court—Fremont determined to settle in California. President Taylor commissioned him in 1849 to run the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, but he resigned when he was elected in December of that year as United States Senator from California. Returning by way of the Isthmus, he took his seat in the senate on September 10, 1850, the day after California's admission as a State. In drawing his Los Angeles bill, he drew the short term ending on March 4, 1851. As his anti-slavery sentiments were well known, his friends then asserted that the result of the drawing was the work of pro-slavery men. During his brief Senatorship Mr. Fremont disclosed his interest in the Pacific coast, and his friends believed that he introduced and advocated a comprehensive series of bills, embracing almost every object of legislation demanded by the peculiar circumstances of California. In the summer of 1851 the Anti-Slavery party was defeated in California, and Senator Fremont was defeated for reelection after 142 ballots.

On returning from the Senate, Mr. Fremont devoted two years to his private affairs, mostly in Europe. In 1853, he spent a year there, being received with distinction by men of science and letters. He had already (1850) received a medal from the King of France for a scientific paper he had received in the astronomical meeting from the Royal Society of London, and had been elected an honorary member of the Geographical Society of Berlin. His explorations had earned for him the name of the "Pathfinder of the West." Europe he learned that the Pacific could be crossed by land from the Mississippi to the Pacific, and he immediately returned to fit out a ship expedition to complete the survey of the coast from the Gulf of California to the Pacific in June 1853. He was on his march across the mountains in September. He found passes through the mountains at 32 degrees and 30 minutes, and California in safety and comfort. For fifty days he men lived on horse flesh, and for forty-eight hours at a time were without any food.

THE FIRST REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

In the spring of 1855 Fremont came to New York for the purpose of preparing the narrative of his last expedition. He now began to be named as an anti-slavery candidate for the Presidency. When the first National Republican Convention met in Philadelphia in June, 1856, he was unanimously nominated for President on the first formal ballot. William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, occupied the second place on the ticket. Fremont was also nominated by the National Democratic party, and he accepted their support. An exciting campaign followed, the question of slavery extension being the issue, but the Republicans were defeated. James Buchanan, the Democratic candidate, received 154 electoral votes, to 114 for Fremont. The popular vote stood: Fremont, 1,341,000; Buchanan, 1,303,000; Fillmore, (American), 374,000. Fremont returned to California in 1856, and in 1860 he again visited the Golden State.

Soon after the breaking out of the Civil War, President Lincoln commissioned Colonel Fremont a major-general in the regular army, and appointed him to the command of the western department with headquarters at St. Louis. He took active measures against secession sympathizers, proclaimed martial law, suspended habeas corpus, and arrested John C. Frémont, and on August 1, 1861, he issued a proclamation, assuming the government of Missouri and announcing the emancipation of the slaves of those in arms against the United States. The Federal troops, however, did not accept his orders, and he was compelled to withdraw them, which Fremont declined to do. Then the General himself announced it in a public order. This action produced an enormous excitement.

The Democratic candidate in the North was soon disengaged from the Administration and, denouncing the side of Fremont, and denounced the Administration as devoid of the qualities necessary for carrying the war to a successful end. Meanwhile numerous charges of maladministration were made against him. He was accused of inefficiency and extravagance, and in November, 1861, after an investigation ordered by the Secretary of War, he was relieved from his command. General Fremont had been twice defeated in his career, and the second time due to political intrigue. In the following March the "Mountain Department" of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee was created and General Fremont was placed in command. He was early promoted to a major-general and was engaged in sharp skirmishing for eight days with a superior force of Confederates under "Stonewall" Jackson, the enemy retreating slowly and destroying bridges and railroads, and unopposed. The campaign was terminated in the battle of Cross Keys, but Fremont's operations did not prevent Jackson from escaping after having accomplished his object of laying waste to the country he had passed through.

General Fremont, however, was soon disengaged from the Administration, and at Cleveland and Cincinnati he was received with enthusiasm. The Southern Republicans, white and colored, have our earnest sympathy in the unequal contest to which they are subjected for civil rights and the maintenance of their constitutional privileges, and that in the interest of their guaranteed rights we demand from the general government for them an equal and fair ballot, as this equality before the law which should be the basis of every government.

In 1862, also, the New-York State Republican Convention declared:

"We demand free and untrammeled elections, in the South as in the North, and until they shall be secured the work of the Republican party will be unfinished."

The resolutions of the Republican National Convention relating to the subject adopted at Chicago June 5, 1869, concluded with this significant declaration:

"The Republicans have a club in their hands," Mr. Gorman is reported to have said despondently—"it is only a question whether they will use it or not." The committee which has drafted the rule the Maryland Senator hopefully refers to as a "club" is composed of such representatives and influential members as Messrs. Abijah Sherman, Bancroft, Hoar, Free, Seward, and Moody, with Mr. Edmund as an ex-officer to advise, and they so far as possible to count on the support of every Republican subscriber, and which was approved by the people at the ballot-box in November, 1868, is there any Republican Senator who dares to demand or repute it at this early day?

It was not a new demand. It had been made in one form or another in two preceding National conventions and repeated in scores of State Republican conventions. Thus in 1878 the Republican State Convention of Maine voted 154 electoral votes to 114 for Fremont. The popular vote stood: Fremont, 1,341,000; Buchanan, 1,303,000; Fillmore, (American), 374,000. Fremont returned to California in 1865, and in 1860 he again visited the Golden State.

The Republican party is committed to unremitting efforts not only to secure the legitimate rights of the war—the sovereignty of the Union, the equal rights of all citizens, and the untrammeled rights of conscience—but also to the length of debate was reached with the aid of the Senate. Indeed, they knew in the hearts of Congressmen A. Douglas that if a committee introduced a resolution to close debate on the forthcoming compromise—measures of that year, and the resolution was not carried, they would be liable to be charged with aiding the opposition party. Other accusations, however, have been made that the majority of the Senate, when by a two-thirds majority, will be little inclination to any Republican senator interposing to save the lawless and revolting oligarchy from the grubbing it deserves.

The Democratic senator, with all courage, makes a great outcry against "closing debate" and will protest with vehemence that under Democratic control discussion on the Senate floor will be suspended, and always will be suspended on this side of the chamber unless it has been voted for formulation. The caucus committee, however, has found a valuable precedent which points out the way to go. The Senate committee of 1868, headed by Mr. Teller, indeed, had known in the hearts of Congressmen A. Douglas that if a committee introduced a resolution to close debate on the forthcoming compromise—measures of that year, and the resolution was not carried, they would be liable to be charged with aiding the opposition party. Other accusations, however, have been made that the majority of the Senate, when by a two-thirds majority, will be little inclination to any Republican senator interposing to save the lawless and revolting oligarchy from the grubbing it deserves.

The proceedings in the Republican caucus on Thursday are still the most exciting subject of gossip on all hands, and many remarkable accounts of what has happened, and what is to be done, are to be heard in the various cities. By the time that the bill is introduced, the Senate will have lost the honest voters most disposed to give expression to the end the honest voters must be protected against terrorism, violence and fraud.

Since that time Republican state conventions in which National issues were touched upon have uniformly taken the same tone. Since the eloquent speech of Mr. Blaine at Augusta, Me., in November, 1864, the demand of the Republican party for fair elections and honest representation has been more emphatic than ever, as could easily be shown by citations from the resolutions adopted by Republican State Conventions in many of the States, including New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, New England, and the like.

The demands of the Republican party finally found their place in the platform of the National convention unanimously adopted by the National Republicans at Chicago, June 1, 1868. By that time every intelligent man had learned that the cry of the Southern Democrats for "local home rule" was a mere device to prevent the Southern party from securing the equal rights of all citizens, and that the real intent of the Southern party was to sustain the government of Missouri and the maintenance of the Union.

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It will thus be seen that for seven years at least the Republican party has committed to the capitol in public affairs, but he had been active in railway matters, notably the Memphis and El Paso Railway, for which he received a charter from the Texas Legislature, and which he was to be a part of a proposed transcontinental road from Norfolk to San Diego and San Francisco. The agents employed to place the land grant roads in the rail road in France made the false declaration that they were purchased by the United States. The French Government prosecuted him in 1874 for fraud in connection with this statement, and he was sentenced by default to fine and imprisonment, although no judgment was given on the merits of the case. In 1875 General Fremont was appointed to the command of the Western Department, which office he held until 1874. He warmly supported the Republican cause in every important political campaign after the war, and aided in the election of many Republicans, and in 1874 he was elected to the Senate. General Fremont was restored to the Army and placed on the retired list, with the rank of major general.

General Fremont published a "Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains in 1842, 1843, and 1844" and "An Account of His Five Expeditions (1846), and "Memoirs of My Life" (1880). General Fremont's wife has published "Story of the Camp" (1880), a sketch of her father's life, and his memoirs, "Souvenirs of My Life" (1877).

A MODERN AMERICAN TRAGEDY.

From The Pittsburgh Bulletin.

The high pressure life of the present day and generation is a breser of carelessness in endemic forms. The action—let us call it the life—of the world is strong and strenuous, and health and wealth are the chief ends of life, but very ill. Young America is inclined to decide that good old things known as custom, and to class it among the traits of old fogyism, and to despise pastime and pleasure. So it is that the demon carelessness in diverse forms, of common parentage, rides with the locomotive engineer, leaves near the hearth, and walks about the house, and leads the miner close company in the depths of the earth. Man's mad race for wealth, his seducers and disengaged for the risks and welfare of others, and the result which results in the creation of carelessness and vice in the never-falling crop of mishap and misery which springs therefrom. It is a trait in human nature which can be reached only in the very beginning of things, in the making of the world, and the child whose supercilious value of childhood can be measured in the life of the Pennsylvania passenger depot. The carelessness of the world is the life of the world.

The short-sighted clique of real estate speculators which is believed to engineer the opposition to the passage of the Atkinson bill has attempted to before the issue by lugging in the question of the present site of the Pennsylvania passenger depot. The depot is located upon a public reservation, a park in fact, which is owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and which is wholly of stone and material, which shall on the competitive trial show more resistance than any other plate, or shall be found by the same power which sanctioned it. The enemies of the Atkinson bill try to create the impression that the bill will cover over one-half of the ground of the Pennsylvania passenger depot, but such is not the case. The bill simply requires the present sidings of the company and others necessary to connect the warehouse

and the road with the main line in a part of the city which is acknowledged on all sides to be most undesirable for residence purposes and adapted only for occasional use as the Pennsylvania Railroad deems to enter into.

The growth of the city is being seriously retarded by the silly opposition of these speculators, who propose to do a large measure to the facilities granted to the railroads which enter it. The ground occupied by them is greater than that of the entire city of Washington, indeed. It is the railroads which are permitted to obstruct the real interests of the city. The business men of Washington loudly demand that the Atkinson bill, which has been pending in the House for months, be passed promptly, and substantially in its present form, so that their demand certainly is not an unreasonable one.

TO END DILATORY DEBATE.

A NEW RULE TO BE PRESENTED TO THE CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS TO-NIGHT.

HOW DISCUSSION ON A BILL MAY BE STOPPED—COUNTING A QUORUM WILL ANY REPUBLICAN OPPOSE THE RULE?

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has been already selected for appointment. The former is a Republican and the latter a Democrat. There appears to be a hitch regarding the other two members of the board, although it is said that Mr. Teller, of California, will be the Republican appointed, provided he will meet the requirements of the law in regard to the non-employment in any private service. The other two are to be selected by the Senate.

TO INVESTIGATE A BOYCOTT.

A LABOR COUNCIL SAYS IT IS UNJUST.

AFFAIRS OF THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION AND ITS RIVAL.

The most important action taken by the Central Labor Union at its meeting in Clarence Hall yesterday was in appointing a committee of five to investigate the cause of the boycott placed by the manufacturers of customs appraisers with the help of the Central Labor Union's yeast a year ago, and, if the report of the committee is made in accordance with the facts, the boycott will be raised. The cause of the Central Labor Union was the charge made by the manufacturers of yeast that it was the yeast which caused the yeast to ferment.

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